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Goldberg Praises Involvement; Receives Degree At Graduation

On Monday, June 7, 1965 Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Ambassador to the United Nations (then Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court) was the principal speaker at Villanova University's commencement exercises.

Ambassador Goldberg was introduced by Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the Law School. He re-

ceived an honorary degree from the university.

The full text of Ambassador Goldberg's speech is reprinted on page six of this issue. The paper gratefully acknowledges Ambassador Goldberg's kind permission to reprint this address. (Paul H. Ostien, Jr., Editor-in-Chief, Villanova Docket).



Left to right: Rev. John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., President, Villanova University; Hon. Arthur M. Goldberg; Harold G. Reuschlein, Dean, School of Law.

Career Guidance Program Offers Welcome Assistance

On Friday, October 1, a Career Guidance Program was conducted by distinguished members of the bar to reveal the possible avenues of employment for prospective law graduates. Bruce W. Kauffman, a member of the firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks of Philadelphia, moderated.

Joseph B. Sturgis, a member of the firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick and Saul of Philadelphia revealed the role of a lawyer in a large firm in a large city. Sturgis said members of a large firm have the advantage of being exposed to all types of legal work in a short time and usually starting at a higher salary than most smaller firms.

Alan C. Kauffman, a member of the Philadelphia firm of Bernstein, Bernstein, Levy and Harrison spoke of the lawyer in a small firm in a large city. He felt the lawyer in a small firm has the advantage of client contact and courtroom experience earlier in his practice.

The role of the lawyer in a corporate legal department was discussed by Edwin W. Scott, a member of the legal department of Philadelphia Electric Company. Large corporations very seldom hire lawyers without at least three years experience. The young lawyer does mostly research, but receives a starting salary comparable to that of a large firm.

Edward Newberger, presently associated with the Regional Counsel's Office of the Internal Revenue Service, discussed the lawyer in Government Service. Trial work in early years representing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in tax cases and an opportunity of becoming an expert in the tax field

were some of the advantages mentioned.

Richard Cantor, a partner in the firm of Lentz, Cantor and Duffy of Delaware County narrated on the lawyer in a small firm in a suburban county. The opportunities in a suburban county are very good as evidenced by the fact that membership in the bar has doubled in the last seven years in the suburban counties of Philadelphia.

SBA Commences New Year With Elections

The first year class conducted its first election and Henry Stone-Lake and Alfred Decotis emerged victorious.

This year's student bar elections for the second-year class found Dave Drew and William Cleary, both incumbents, emerging victorious in a close election. Their opponents were James Coogan and Edward Murphy.

Book Sale

The Book Exchange, conducted by the Student Bar Assoc. to earn money for the school and to save the students the expense of new books, had a successful year selling over \$1,800 in books. Over 220 students used the book exchange. The Student Bar Assoc. deducts 25¢ for each book it sells.

Breakfast Planned

The Student Bar Assoc. is contemplating a community breakfast with a guest speaker, open to all Villanova students and members of the community. Its purpose is to acquaint non-Villanova law stu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Red Mass Is November 5th First Year Class Largest Enrollment At Record High

55 Schools From 15 States Included

September 8, 1965 brought the thirteenth class to Villanova School of Law. It is the largest first year class in the history of the school: 160 students, including four women. Along with this record number is a transfer student in both the second and third year classes.

Members of the first year class come from over fifty colleges and universities, representing more than fifteen states.

The largest group, 20, comes from Villanova university. Fourteen are graduates of Temple University; thirteen are of Penn State University. Franklin and Marshall College offers 8, while 7 came from the University of Pennsylvania.

Other colleges represented and the number of graduates from each in the first year class are: St. Joseph's College, 5; La Salle College, 4; Scranton University, 4; St. Bonaventure University, 4; St. Peter's College, 4; Bucknell Uni-

versity, 3; King's College, 3; Mt. St. Mary's College, 3; University of Providence, 3; Rider College, 3 and West Chester State College, 3.

There are two contributions from each of the following: Dickinson College, Gannon College, Georgetown University, Holy Cross College, Long Island University, Lehigh University, Manhattan College, New York University, Notre Dame University, Rutgers University, Siena College, Stonehill College, St. Francis College, Ursinus College and Wilkes College.

One graduate from each of the following has found his way to the first year room of Villanova School of Law: American University, Annapolis, Antioch College, Belmont Abbey College, Boston College, Colby College, Dartmouth College, Delaware University, Drexel Institute of Technology, Fordham University, Gettysburg College, Harvard College, Immaculata College, Lafayette College, Merrimack College, Methodist College, Moravian College, Muhlenburg College, (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Forum Opens Eleventh Year Addressed By Noted Atty.

On Friday, October 22, 1965, the Law Forum for 1965-1966 commenced with an address by Samuel Morse Lane, Esquire, a partner of the New York firm of Casey, Lane and Mittendorf.

The topic of the address was "Thirty Years As A New York Trial Lawyer." This was a familiar topic for Lane, who has spent a distinguished career before the New York bar, both as a noted trial lawyer and renowned appellate advocate. He also served as Secretary and General Counsel to the New York-New Jersey Bi-State Water Commission.

Lane commented on several of his experiences as a lawyer and advocate, citing some interesting cases he has tried as illustrative examples. Following the address, there was a half hour allotted to students who wished to direct specific questions to Lane.

A coffee hour followed in the student lounge.

Future forums will include a discussion of "Imperialism, The Trek From West to East" by Professor Anthony T. Bouscaren of LeMoyne College on Friday, November 19, 1965 and "De Facto Censorship, People Or Automatons" by Paul Goodman, noted author, lecturer, and critic.

On March 4, 1966, Professor James H. McRandle of the Department of History at Purdue University will speak on "The Perception Of Injustice in Totalitarian Society." The final forum of the school year will be on April 1, 1966. The topic, "Sociology And The Law—Cooperation Or Conflict," will be delivered by Professor Kenneth B. Clark, Director, Social Dynamics Research Institute of the City University of New York.

Offered To Invoke Blessing On Students

The Votive Mass of the Holy Spirit, traditionally known as the Red Mass, will be offered Friday, November 5, 1965 at the Church of St. Thomas of Villanova on the campus at 7 P.M. The Mass is offered to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the Law School and all those who teach and study therein. It is the only official religious function of the Law School.

The Most Reverend Francis E. Hyland, Titular Bishop of Bisica, former Bishop of Atlanta, will celebrate the Mass. Father Joseph A. Flaherty, O.S.A., will be the Archpriest. Father Robert J. Welsh, O.S.A., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, will be the Deacon. The Sub-Deacon will be Father Philip F. Barrett, O.S.A., the Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance.

Father Marshall J. Halphen, O.S.A., will be Master of Ceremonies. Father Lane D. Kilburn, C.S.C., will preach at the Mass. Father Kilburn is the president of Kings College, Wilkes-Barre.

The music for the Mass will be provided by the Villanova Singers, the undergraduate glee club. The singing will be directed by Herbert Fliss. Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein will be at the organ. The singing is to be mostly polyphonic; all but the Offertory in the Proper of the Mass will be done in Gregorian Chant.

LAW SCHOOL AWARDED S&H GRANT TO RESEARCH FREEDOM OF PRESS CONFLICTS

Prof. Dowd Aids

On September 22, the Sperry and Hutchinson Foundation, Inc., sponsored by Sperry and Hutchinson Co., presented a grant of \$2,000 to Villanova School of Law to be used in the study of Free Press and a Fair Trial.

The grant was received through the efforts of Professor Dowd. It represents a "part of a series of grants given to colleges and universities to encourage programs of community, as well as school, interest."

A one or two day meeting sometime in April is now planned during

which papers by the various participants will be presented, followed by a "round table" type discussion which will be open to the general public. There is also the possibility that the proceedings will be televised.

Dowd, at this time, plans to have the panel consist of a judge, a member of the working press, an attorney and an observer from the academic world. He adds, however, that "the plans are still tentative" and specific people have not been selected as yet.

The proceeding will be published in a future edition of the Villanova Law Review, possibly as the Second Annual Symposium.



Left to right: Paul B. Murray and Joseph Stevenson of S & H and Professor Donald W. Dowd and Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein.

Fair Comment

By Edward C. Mengel, Jr.

14b And The Right To Free Association

Those persons who oppose repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act rely primarily on the argument that the union shop is an infringement on the individual worker's right to freedom of association. Each worker, they argue, has the right to disdain casting his lot with the union which represents the employees at his place of work and thus to reject a system by which he bargains collectively with his employer to determine wages, "fringe benefits," and working conditions. If he prefers to do so, they maintain, he should be free to bargain individually with his employer, "man-to-man" in the true rugged individualist spirit which characterizes the capitalist economic philosophy.

In answer to this it may be said that a lot of things constitute minor or technical infringements on a lot of people's rights, but they are tolerated because it is felt that some greater good (usually the benefit of a greater number of people) is served thereby, and this is the case with the employee's "right to work." (The unions prefer to speak of the "right to wreck," referring to the "right" of the non-union worker to weaken the union's bargaining position by declining to become a member.)

In the first place, how real is the right to bargain individually with one's employer? Or, more accurately, of how much value is a right which exists in theory only? Consider that period in American history when the employee had no union to bargain for him and, hence, could only bargain with his employer "man-to-man." From the employee's point of view this system of individual bargaining wasn't very profitable. (Picture, if you will, a plush office in which a blue

collared railway worker sits hat in hand in front of a massive mahogany desk dickering "man-to-man" with George Pullman as to what his wage rate will be in the oncoming year.) So, the workers turned to collective bargaining and their situation has shown marked improvement.

But what of the present situation? Surely, there are non-union workers in semi-organized plants who are doing very well financially. In fact they are enjoying exactly the same benefits as their fellow workers who are union members. One wonders, though, whether these non-union employees (called "free riders" by the unions) would reject union membership if their choice were clearer, that is, if instead of choosing between paying union dues and otherwise participating in union activities to achieve benefits or getting them free from an employer who grants equal benefits to non-union workers in order to discourage union membership they had to choose between working for a non-union employer for one dollar an hour or joining a union in a unionized plant where the wage rate was three times as high.

Looking at the question from a wholly different viewpoint, who are the opponents of repeal of 14(b)? Who are the defenders of the individual employee's "right to work"? They are people like Senator Everett Dirksen and Barry Goldwater. Most of the conservative columnists have also expressed opinions favoring retention of 14(b). But these are people who have heretofore concerned themselves with the welfare of the businessman—the employer, not the employee. These men would vigorously oppose a higher mini-

SBA New Year . . .

dents with some of our goals and past achievements.

Annual Dinner-Dance

The dinner-dance will be held March 12 at the Falcon House at no additional charge to the students, the money coming from the student bar dues. There will be cocktails before dinner and an open bar, as well as dancing, afterwards. In addition to the dancing, the Student Bar is planning other entertainment. Student awards for achievement during the last year will be given.

Mock Trial Coming

The Student Bar Assoc. is planning a mock trial during the second semester with the Honorable Judge O'Neill presiding. The medical malpractice suit is taken from an actual trial. The case will be handled by practicing attorneys, and a jury of laymen.

Constitution Revision

The Student Bar was asked by Dean Reuschlein to revise the Constitution of Villanova Law School. The constitution has not been revised since it was formulated.

VILLANOVA LAW GRAD . . .

Hillel S. Levinson, James J. D. Lynch, Jr., Joseph H. McGlynn, John H. McNeill, Jr., Michael A. Macchiaroli, Richard C. Morrison, Samuel G. Moyer, William L. Mutart, Jr., Francis P. O'Hara, Mark F. Quinn, Jr., Robert M. Schwartz, Stephen H. Serota, Thomas M. Twardowski, Andrew L. Van Der-slice, Karl A. Wagner, Jr., Vedder J. White.

imum wage, but when it is suggested that the nineteen bans on the union shop be lifted they rally to the defense of the individual worker's "right to freedom of association." A little thought discloses that here is no changing of spots. Those who oppose repeal of 14(b) do so because they would oppose any measure that would increase the bargaining strength of labor unions. However, it is better public relations to announce "We're for the individual rights of the little fellow" than to say "We're for securing to the businessman an advantageous position at the bargaining table."

Judgment On The Merits

By Dolores B. Sesso

State-Wide Practice Urged

Within the next few months the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will answer a petition filed with it last February by the Philadelphia Bar Association seeking the repeal of Rule 14 of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rules of Court. Rule 14 prohibits the practice of law by an attorney before the courts of any county other than the one in which his principal office is located. Thus, the Pennsylvania lawyer can practice law in only one county of the state, unless he engages the services of local counsel to accompany him into court.

This rule has long been the target of opposition by the urban lawyers who for a large part represent clients with interests that cross county lines and therefore, favor state-wide practice, and of support by the suburban and rural lawyers who favor the present restrictive system of county-wide practice.

Proponents of the present system argue that first, the discipline of the bench over the bar is much stronger where judges and lawyers know each other and work together frequently; second, that since the rules of court differ from county to county the "outside" lawyer will find it difficult to master them by occasional appearances before an unfamiliar court; and finally, that local counsel will better serve local clients because of "local interests."

If these are the real reasons behind Rule 14 then its proponents evidence a serious lack of confidence in themselves and in their legal colleagues. Are Pennsylvania lawyers so irresponsible that discipline can only be maintained where there is a familiarity which carries with it threats of reprisals for defiance of, or lack of co-operation with, the court? Are Pennsylvania lawyers incapable of grasping the rules of a county court unless they continually practice in that court? Are Pennsylvania lawyers not likely to serve the best interests of their clients because they are not "local boys"? Certainly, proponents of Rule 14 could not seriously answer these questions in the affirmative, particularly when they

consider that for a fee to local counsel the outside lawyer can argue before a county court and thereby hurdle the obstacles that he could not master by himself.

Since the convincing power of the foregoing arguments is highly questionable, what then is the real basis for the desire to maintain an archaic system of parochialism in the practice of the law? The answer is that the system as it exists today protects and perpetuates a monopoly of the legal business in the counties in the hands of the county lawyers, insulating them from outside competition which county lawyers fear would be economically disastrous. This has not been the result in our forty-nine sister states. In every other state in the union lawyers practice on a state-wide basis and have been able to compete with each other by offering their ability and service as criteria for selection by clients rather than the location of their principal office.

The time has come for Pennsylvania lawyers to be permitted to represent their own clients without the need for referrals and fee-splitting, which bolster the economic interests of county lawyers at the expense of clients and are contrary to the client's initial desire to be represented by "outsiders."

The Philadelphia Bar Association has been joined in its petition to repeal Rule 14 by the bar associations of five other counties. This is a misleading show of strength because, although the bars of only six counties out of sixty-seven support statewide practice, those six bars represent 79,000 of the 11,800 attorneys in Pennsylvania who are eligible to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. It is clear that the majority of the lawyers in this state want the right to practice in their state and not just in their county. Rule 14 denies them this right. Our Supreme Court will soon examine this problem, consider the pros and cons of the controversial Rule 14 and, after due consideration, render a judgment on the merits. Hopefully, that judgment will allow Pennsylvania lawyers to practice law in Pennsylvania.

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From the Dean's Desk

As I See It . . .

By Harold Gill Reuschlein

The Villanova Docket began its third year of publication with a special "welcome aboard" edition which was placed in the hands of each entering student. It got us off to a good start. We are grateful to Paul Ostien '66 and his editorial staff.

As the new academic year goes into its second month, we have a student body in the School of Law numbering 346. Last year I predicted we would reach our projected maximum of 350 students in September, 1967. We are at that point two years ahead of target date.

This year's first year class is by far the largest in our history — 160. Fifty-five different colleges are represented in the class. Three short years ago we had a student body of 183. So you see that our present first year is very nearly as large as our entire student body of three years ago. The size of next year's entering class will have to be sharply curtailed owing to faculty limitations and limitations of physical plant. This will mean an even more carefully selected entering class for the fall of 1966.

Five new faculty members now tread the boards at Garey Hall. This represents an addition of three members to our staff inasmuch as Professor John E. Murry has returned to Duquesne and Professor Painter has joined the faculty at the University of Missouri at Kansas City. Elsewhere in the Docket you may read about our new faculty members.



Dean Reuschlein

Beginning this year, Professor John J. Cleary '59 will give his full time to teaching.

This is in keeping with his long-expressed desire. We are grateful for his fine devoted service as Assistant Dean for nearly four years.

Alumni interest and support, I am happy to say, grows from year to year. The past year has been particularly felicitous. Our deep appreciation goes especially to George S. Forde, Jr. '58, President of the Law Alumni during 1964-1965 and to Robert H. Ford, '63 who served as chairman of our first annual Law Alumni Dinner. One Annual Giving has come to a highly successful conclusion. For the success of the 1965 Campaign, I am profoundly grateful for an indefatigable Chairman, William J. O'Kane '62. Again — and for the fourth successive year — 82% of our alumni contributed. Our total dollar volume increased by 35%. The average individual gift increased by 18% over the previous year. In percentage of contributors the Class of 1957 led with 91% of its members contributing. Runners-up were the Classes of 1958 and 1961 with 90% contributing. In dollar volume, our oldsters, the Class of 1956 led the parade. Runner-up in dollar volume contributed was the Class of 1962. This is a gratifying performance.

By the time this reaches our alumni, our Law Forum will be under way. As a matter of fact, Samuel More Lane, Esq., of the New York bar got us off to an inspiring start with "Thirty Years As A New York Trial Lawyer" on October 22. The next Forum night is Friday, November 19. Come out and hear Professor Bouscaren of LeMoyne College on "Imperialism, The Trek from West to East."

By all means reserve the evening of Friday, November 5 for our annual Red Mass to be celebrated by our good friend Bishop Hyland. It promises to be more beautiful and inspiring than ever.

There will be much doing at Garey Hall all through the academic year. We hope to see our alumni out here often.

Lindsay, Moesel Receive Degree; Changes In Staff

Among those receiving degrees at Villanova's June Commencement were Miss Mary Louise Lindsay and Miss Mary Moesel.

Miss Lindsay received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. This accomplishment climaxed two years of full time study at Penn's Wharton School and five and one-half years of part time study at Villanova. Miss Lindsay has no immediate plans for any further study.

Miss Moesel, who came to Villanova with a Bachelor of Science in Economics from Marywood College in Scranton, earned a Masters degree in Theater after three years of attending evening classes in Villanova's Graduate Drama Department. Miss Moesel's plans for the future are uncertain, but she hopes to eventually go into the theater in New York.

Our congratulations go to both Miss Lindsay and Miss Moesel!

Marcia Horchek, who was a member of the office staff, has enrolled at Harcum Junior College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Three secretaries have been added to the office staff. Danielle McGill of Philadelphia graduated from Saint Mary's Academy before coming to the law school. Mimi Columbo, a graduate of Immaculata College and resident of Broomall, Pennsylvania will assume Miss Moesel's duties. Janet Shillinger of Newtown Square has also been added to the office staff. Miss Shillinger is a graduate of Villa Maria Academy.

Exam Schedule Is Now Changed

We will have a Christmas free from examinations! The mid-semester exam schedule has been changed. Unlike the schedules in previous years, exams will be held before the Christmas vacation. Classes end December 8th. Exams will begin five days later on December 13th and will continue through December 20th.

This year only the first year students will have mid-year examinations in all their courses. Second and third year students will have exams at mid-term only in courses which will end at that time. They will have exams only in May for full year courses.

However, students may find an extra surprise in their Christmas stockings in the form of a vacation reading assignment. It has been decided that faculty members may assign outside readings in their

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Villanova Law Grad First In State Bar

Of the forty-four alumni from the class of 1965 taking the examination for the first time, 81.8% passed, comparing most favorably with last year's record of 75.75%.

For the second year running the number one man was a Villanova Law School graduate, James L. Griffith, who achieved the grade of 82.

The successful Villanova candidates were: Richard C. Angino, Jack J. Bernstein, Alfred O. Breinig, Jr., Lawrence J. Brenner, Henry M. Burgoyne, Jr., Joseph F. Busacca, Patrick C. Campbell, Samuel G. Corso, Paul J. Downey, Rosemary McC. Flannery, Howard L. Gleit, John Edgar Good, James L. Griffith, Malcolm J. Gross, John J. Her-ring, Michael H. Hynes, Fredric C. Jacobs, Robert G. Kelly, Jr., Laurence M. Lavin, Stanley Lebofsky, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Coupled With An Interest

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., addressing himself to the Montgomery March, stated: "The philosophy that a person may, if his cause is labelled 'civil rights' . . ., determine for himself what laws and court decisions are morally right and wrong and either obey or refuse to obey them according to his own determination is a philosophy . . . foreign to our 'rule of law' theory of government."

This reasoning is based on the premise that under the Constitution there exists the means of achieving the same results through the courts and the legislature. If this method always existed; then Judge Johnson's condemnation would be justified. However, many times this manner of "righting the wrong" is not readily available.

Human rights are divisible into two groups. The first category consists of those rights prerequisite to all others, without which further legal progress is impossible. The right to vote is a member of this group; it must be enjoyed by all people and all noble efforts to achieve it are justifiable.

The second category consists of those rights and privileges attainable through the exercise of the first. In our representative form of government, laws are indirectly made by the people through their elected officials. With regard to these rights, Judge Johnson's premise is correct.

To a significant extent it is perhaps true that morality and justice do not influence our law. If this be the case, we should add these qualities, not by attempting to legislate morals, but rather by electing men whose statutory products will reflect their high ethical and moral standards.

Once secured, the diligent exercise of our franchise is the best method for effecting the desired changes. "If it is an unjust law you would abolish, that law was written with your own hand upon your own forehead."

We must create a system of law which realizes that while "you can muffle the drum, and loosen the strings of the lyre," you cannot "command the sky lark to sing."

THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

Published four times a year by the students of the Law School, for the friends, Alumni and Students of Villanova University.

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The views expressed by the Editors of Staff of this newspaper do not necessarily represent those of the Villanova School of Law or Villanova University.

Goldberg Address . . .

I am sure that you will recognize these propositions. They come not from the President's Council of Economic Advisers but from His Holiness, the late Pope John XXIII's encyclical "Mater Et Magistra."

It has been rightly said that "every calling is great when greatly pursued" and the greatest of all callings is to take part not as mere witnesses but as bold participants in the age-old struggle for human rights and human betterment. It is, or should be, a mark not to be wholly or principally preoccupied with our own personal material ends. It is far better to have it said of all of us, at life's end, that

Alumni Notes . . .

wife gave birth to a son, Thomas David. Thomas is the fifth child.

A son, Michael Patrick, was born to John and Julie Hall on Sept. 8. John Hall '60 is the father of four sons. Jack Lister '56 announces the birth of twin girls (Colleen and Janine) on September 28, 1965.

"Any other twins among the alumni offspring?"

we "lived well, worked hard, and died poor."

Hotspur put it another way: "Gentlemen," he says in the play, "the time of life is short. To spend that shortness basely were too long if life did ride upon a dial's point, still ending at the arrival of an hour."

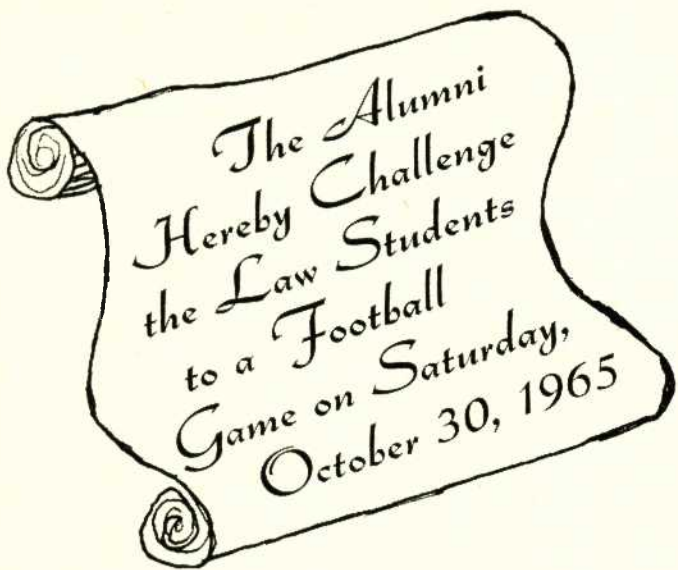
Time is short, and there is much to be done. I am sure that Villanova has imparted to all of you the vision of a just and compassionate society. I envy you your opportunity to help perfect it.

Placement News . . .

players. Sample resumes are available for inspection in the Registrar's Office.

Part-time Also

Recently a representative of the Pennsylvania legislature engaged a student as a part-time legislative assistant and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of enforcement for the state Liquor Control Board interviewed several interested students for part-time positions.



*The Villanova Law Students
Accept With Great Delight
The Challenge Of The
Villanova Law School Alumni
To A Touch Football Game*

From Vice-Dean Bruch's Office

New Alumni Directory Positions Available

The new Alumni Directory will be going to the printer in about two weeks. A copy will be mailed to each alumnus shortly following publication. Here is a book which will be nice for you to have—useful in both a social and business way. And, of course, most helpful to us in keeping in touch.

If you have not already done so, won't you please take a moment now to supply us with the information we need to insure that your name and associations are correctly recorded in the Directory.

On page five a form is provided for the purpose. Fill it in and mail it without delay to Professor John J. Cleary at the Law School. Many thanks.

Several law offices have recently contacted the Law School in search of recent Villanova Law graduates who may be interested in permanent associations. Interested alum-

ni are asked to call the Vice-Dean at LA 5-9715 for the details.

Since inquiries of this kind are not infrequently being received at the Law School, it would be helpful if alumni interested in such opportunities would so advise Vice-Dean Bruch.

Placement News

On October 15 a representative of Drinker, Biddle and Reath, a Philadelphia firm, visited the law school. Four days later a representative of the Army Judge Advocate General Corps interviewed interested students of the third year.

The Arthur Anderson Company sent a representative to the school.

Numerous firms and companies have planned visits in the future. The Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll will have a representative here on October 29. On November 5 and 10, (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Social Calendar Starts With Tea

The 1965-66 social calendar began on October 10 in the school lounge when Dean and Mrs. Reuschlein gave a tea for the married students and their spouses.

The faculty members and their wives attended. Serving the refreshments were members of the Barristers' Brides Club.

Alumni Notes

Thomas J. Corrigan, Jr. '63 of the Philadelphia firm of Halbert, Kanter, Hirschhorn, Gibson, and Corrigan has recently been elected to the Executive Committee of the Junior Bar Conference of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Tom will serve as Chairman of the Membership Committee.

The Counsel's Office of the New York State Dept. of Commerce has been making good use of Thomas W. Keegan '65. Keegan reports that the bulk of his work involves the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program, and Land-Use Planning here at Villanova has proven very valuable.

Edwin R. Soeffing '64 has prepared an Annotation on Procedural Due Process in the American Law Reports. He is the first Villanova Law Graduate to have an annotation appear in print.

N. John Casanave '58 is City Solicitor of Altoona. Frederick W. Anton, III '58 has lectured at a number of sessions of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Institute on Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Practice.

Robert Mickler '65 has passed the Florida Bar Examination. Bernard J. Avellino '62 has opened an office for the general practice of law at Walnut St., Philadelphia. Thomas Caffrey '63 has moved his office to 706 Bay State Building, 301 Essex St., Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The Smith, Leasure, and Crow Law Firm of Endicott, New York, announced last summer that James Cahill '63 became associated with the firm. Cahill had formerly been an Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Binghamton Office.

Bernard J. McLafferty '61 has become a partner in the firm of Haganir, Butera, Detwiler and Butera in Norristown, Penna.

Richard K. Master '58 and Donald M. Collins, Professor of Law at Villanova, former partners, have become associated with Waters, Fleer, Cooper, and Gallagher, in Norristown and Jenkintown, Penna.

Edward Pantani '65 and his wife, Marie, are located in East Haven, Conn. Ed is working for Atty. Albert Annuziata of New Haven and will take the bar in December. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Second Year Births, Marriages

Marriages

The marriage of Thomas Carroll and Peggy Kelly took place on June 19th. The bride is a secretary for Rohn and Haas.

On May 30th Warren Hauser married Gwen Jacoby. Mrs. Hauser attended the University of Pennsylvania and is now teaching school.

Michael Maguire married Mary F. Monigle on September 2nd. The bride attended Marymount College and the University of Delaware and is now a secretary for Wilmington Trust Company.

The marriage of Jeff Michelman and Janice Wiener took place on August 29th. Mrs. Michelman attended Pennsylvania State University and is now a Pension Plans Administrator at Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nelson J. Sack married Colleen O'Connor on August 7th. Mrs. Sack attended Notre Dame in Moylan; at present she's a secretary for Boeing-Vertol.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Lesser announce the birth of twins, Peter Andrew and Cindy Robin, on June 6, 1965.

Third Year Births, Marriages


The commencement of the 1965-66 school year finds many newlyweds among the class lists. The third year class finds itself with ten students who are now members of the married set.

On June 5, 1965 the summer nuptials began when Mike Wallace and Judith Ann Barr, a graduate of St. Hubert's High School and presently a private secretary, were united in marriage. On June 19, Bill Casey and Maureen O'Connor were wed. Maureen is a graduate of Misericordia College and now teaching school on the Main Line.

June 26 was the "big day" for three students. Joe Tate and Bernadette Stokes, a graduate of Gwendy Mercy College and presently a medical secretary, Gerry Donnelly and Patricia Hughes, a graduate of Holy Child Academy, and Chuck Heisler and Judith Ann

Hargadon, a graduate of Rosemont College and now a school teacher, were all married on this day. The next day, June 27, found Barry Cooperberg and Barbara Schwartz being united in marriage. Barbara is a graduate of Temple University and also teaching school now.

On August 14, Paul McMenaman and Nancy Ann Brereton, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows. On August 21, Ed O'Malley married Joanne Dynakowski, a graduate of Villanova University School of Nursing. Clay Undercoffer followed suit on August 28, when he married Lesley Jane Mowlds at All Saints Church in Wynnewood, Pa. Tom Tomalis completed the third year list on September 4 when he and Barbara Mezanbro, a secretary at Bell Telephone Company were wed.



A Party

WHETHER IT'S A PARTY OF TEN—OR A PARTY FOR A THOUSAND — NO RESTAURANT CAN MATCH THE LUXURY OR PERSONAL SERVICE OF THE FALCON HOUSE! "HAVE A BALL" — AT THE FALCON HOUSE!

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THE VILLANOVA DOCKET
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA
October 25, 1965

Editor-in-Chief:
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Alumni
Villanova University
School of Law

Dear Alumni:

First, thanks to all of you who so promptly replied to my request for information. As you can see by the column on this page, the responses have been valuable copy. While reading about your classmates, I hope that you too will write to me about what you have been doing.

Those of us on the staff of the DOCKET as well as all of the faculty and students extend congratulations, best wishes and good luck to the alumni in all the endeavors of which we are made aware through this page.

With the second annual Alumni-Student touch football game, Villanova Law School has added another tradition to its heritage. It might be noted that the first football games at the Law School were initiated by the Class of 1964. In just these few years, touch football has taken a firm place in the Fall program of the law students.

Anyone interested in playing football on October 30th should contact either Dale McClain at KI5-1234 or Buck Riley at NI4-3750. The Alumni won last year, and from sounds around School, the students are going to try hard not to let that happen again.

Good luck.

Sincerely,
Adrienne Arsht
Alumni Editor

Football Season Opens October 1st; Warren and Stern Tied For Top: 2-0

More Holds Second Place In Close Race

After two weeks of Inter-Law Club Football, Warren and Stern Law Clubs are tied for first place with perfect 2-0 records.

On September 24, the season began. More started on the right path by crushing Cardozo, 27 to 6. Cardozo drew first blood with a pass to Ed Rubin. However, Pete Richiuti completed two touchdown passes to Pete John and Joe O'Malley for More.

ceptions by Vondercrome and Tinari played a key role in the victory.

Action resumed October 8. Warren smashed Cardozo, 22 to 0, to stay undefeated. Passes from Joe Kelly to Mike Wallace accounted for two touchdowns; Kelly ran for one. Stern, also continued their winning ways with an, 8 to 0, victory over White. The only score came on a four yard pass by freshman quarterback Lloyd Hinchey.

Previously undefeated, More was tied, 6 to 6, by a determined Hughes. Ives, also, suffered its first defeat by losing to Taney, 6 to 0.

Col. George D. Bruch New Vice Dean Four Faculty Members Also Added

Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the Law School, announced the appointment of a new vice dean and four new instructors to the Villanova Law School faculty at the beginning of the 1965-66 school year.



Seated: Vice Dean George D. Bruch. Standing, left to right: Professor John Stuart Carnes, Professor Steven P. Frankino, Professor J. Willard O'Brien, Professor William D. Valente.

Col. George D. Bruch, recently a member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, is serving as the vice dean.

Vice Dean Bruch, who completed his undergraduate studies at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, received his bachelor of law degree from Georgetown University in 1941, receiving his master's in law from that same institution in 1963.

During his senior year, the new vice dean served as editor-in-chief of the law journal. Upon graduation in 1941, he entered the United States Air Force from which he retired last June holding the rank of colonel.

Exam Schedule . . .

courses to be completed over the holiday. They may also give examinations concerning the reading assignments upon the return to school in January.

It has been recommended though, that faculty members assign readings which will not require students to remain near the law school library, thus allowing vacationers to travel over Christmas.

The faculty has also decided that for the purposes of Legal Writing, the student body will be divided and assigned to various faculty members for supervision. This will replace the method of assigning students to their law club advisors.

tion in 1941, he entered the United States Air Force from which he retired last June holding the rank of colonel.

In the earlier years of Col. Bruch's military career, he received extensive trial experience and later was assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.

In 1959, Col. Bruch was awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding work as chief of the Procurement Law Division and Deputy Staff Judge Advocate at the Air Material Command, Dayton, Ohio.

Following completion of the Air War College in 1959, Col. Bruch served as chief legal advisor to the Commander of the United States Forces in Japan. During his stay in Japan he was involved in direct negotiations with the Japanese Military Ministry of Justice officials on a revision of the United States-Japan Criminal Jurisdiction Agreement.

From 1961 to 1964, the new vice dean served as a member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. He conducted numerous hearings in Washington, Seattle, New Orleans, New York and Dallas.

Vice Dean Bruch, who was born in 1917 in Roanoke, Va., has a son

Daniel, who is presently attending Malvern Preparatory School.

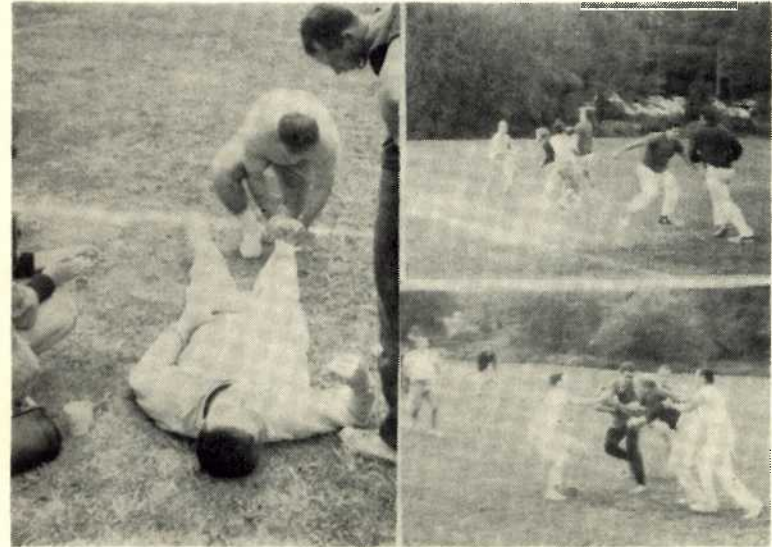
The new instructors and their courses are: John S. Carnes, property, land use planning and equity; Steven P. Frankino, torts and conflict of laws; J. Willard O'Brien, torts, creditors rights and secured transactions, and William D. Valente, contracts and corporations. Biographies of each of these new faculty members will appear in future issues of *The Docket*.

Library Plans Made by I.C.C.

Plans were announced recently for the formation of an Inter-Club library to be located in the Inter-Club Office in the basement of Garey Hall. The library is being started to give more students access to hornbooks and to allow them to have the books for a longer period of time than the main library permits. It will also make available small pocketbooks which it is not feasible for the main library to carry. Each club will probably sell its library to the new library and will also be asked to contribute to the establishment of the library. Students will be asked to either sell books to the library or lend them with the guarantee that compensation will be made if any books are lost, stolen or destroyed. Of course, donations will be gratefully accepted. Faculty members will be asked to make suggestions as to which books should be bought for the library. The library will be open whenever the school is open and will be manned by the various club officers at all times. The collection will be small at first but with cooperation should in time grow to be of great assistance to the students.

The Record for the Reimel Moot Court competition was distributed to the contestants on October 8th and the briefs must be submitted to the Council by 1:00 P.M. on November 2nd. First round arguments will take place on November 9th and 10th.

The Chief Justice Hughes Law Club announced that Edward Mengel was elected as its president and Gerry Donnelley as its vice-president.



One of the many plays during the Ives-Taney game on October 8.

Warren edged out Hughes, 13 to 7. Joe Kelly completed a six yard pass to Hank Stonelake for the first score. Hughes countered with a two yard end run by John Roberts. Warren rallied and Kelly scored aided by a block from Elliott Tolan.

Stern defeated Taney, 13 to 0, as the freshman made their presence known. And in the final game, Ives, last year's inter-club champion rolled over White, 19 to 0. Inter-

Standings, after two weeks:

	Won	Lost	Tie
Stern	2	0	0
Warren	2	0	0
St. Thomas More	1	0	1
St. Ives	1	1	0
Taney	1	1	0
Hughes	0	1	1
Cardozo	0	2	0
White	0	2	0

Placement News . . .

respectively, the United States Internal Revenue Service and the Office of General Counsel, Department of the Navy will interview applicants.

Notice of additional interviews for later months will be placed on the bulletin boards. Vice Dean Bruch has a list of the principal law firms for any student wishing to make direct contact. Third year students who have not prepared a resume are urged to do so. A copy should be furnished at each interview and enclosed with initial correspondence with prospective em-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

First Year Class . . .

Northeastern University, Princeton University, Queens College, Seton Hall University, St. Michael's College, University of Arizona, University of Michigan, University of North Carolina, University of Omaha, University of San Francisco and the University of Virginia.

The transfer student in the second year comes from New York University School of Law; the new member of the third year class transferred from Tulane University.

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Professional affiliations
Special honors, special interests

[Below is the full text of Ambassador Goldberg's Address delivered on June 7, 1965.]

I am deeply honored to receive this degree from Villanova University. This University is justly respected for its dedication to learning and its commitment to the improvement of the moral order. Villanova is one of the nation's oldest educational institutions. It traces its lineage far into the past of our country, to the first American foundation of the order of St. Augustine in the year 1796 at old St. Augustine church here in Philadelphia and the subsequent opening of St. Augustine Academy in 1811. Yet, while linked to this past, Villanova has consistently expanded to meet modern challenges as evidenced by the fact that the first class graduated from your outstanding law school as recently as 1956.

Throughout this history, your University has stood for the offering of a thorough, liberal education—an education that develops all faculties of soul as well as of mind. The founders of Villanova University believed that a trained mind and a critical judgment, although essential to happiness and success, are of little avail unless controlled by a strong will and directed by a keen moral sense. Hence, they aimed to supply an atmosphere favorable to the development of a sense of responsibility and the upbuilding of character. I am happy to say that I share the aims of the founders of your University and their belief that a complete education includes the development of the whole man. If such men were needed at the time of the University's founding, they are imperatively demanded in the complex world of today where Presidents must be philosophers and scientists must be politicians.

Student Concern Welcomed

This afternoon, however, I do not wish to stand in praise of past accomplishments of the University but I would rather direct your attention to the question of student and graduate involvement in the problems of our times. Many observers of the educational scene have expressed concern that the increasing student interest and involvement in many of the problems of the nation, which is a characteristic of the present day, is undesirable and is at the sacrifice of educational excellence. I do not share these forebodings which overlook the intimate relationship between education and democracy. I am one who welcomes the concern among students about the great problems that confront our nation. I fear intellectual disengagement more than I do involvement, although I hasten to add that involvement, to be effective must be informed and orderly, and not merely emotional.

My generation by depression and war was catapulted, willy nilly,

Alumni Notes . . .

Robert L. Berchem '65 has passed the Connecticut Bar and is working for William H. Timbers, Chief Judge of the U. S. District Court of Conn.

Marriages are always in the spotlight. Paul Downey '65 and Sally Alessandroni were married on August 7, 1965, while Frank E. Gilbert '60 who is a Philadelphia Assistant District Attorney was married to Diana Davis on August 14. On Oct. 2, 1965, in Syracuse, New York, Walter J. Sullivan '63 took Coleen Mary Driscoll as his bride.

C. Dale McClain '64 will wed Miss Brooke Haines of Bryn Mawr on

into life's stream and shared both its despair and triumphs. We were forced as students and graduates to take sides. We didn't always choose the right sides, we made mistakes, but our education in the obvious supplemented and complemented our education in the occult.

There were some among us who, choosing sides, tried the path of disengagement, as some would now do, in the hope that it would turn tyranny aside and guarantee universal peace with justice. But the open commitment to disengagement expressed in the Oxford Oath, well motivated as it was in its feeling for peace and its rejection of war, did not stop Nazi aggression. I wondered then, and I do now, whether or not Hitler was encouraged by the policy of disengagement he sensed in the English people. Like every dictator, before and since, he incorrectly judged the stamina and will of a free people.

Disagree With Oxford Oath

Disagreeing as I did then with the adherents to the Oxford Oath, I respected the depth and sincerity of their convictions, mistaken as they were, and their willingness to take a stand for them. I feel similarly about those students and faculty on college campuses who ardently, but, in my view mistakenly, believe our Nation should disarm unilaterally and divest ourselves of nuclear capability in order to bring about world peace or that we should disengage ourselves from responsibility to friends and allies. All good people are deeply troubled about man's course toward holocaust. They fear that the race of arms can end in the ravage of civilization. It is argued that the sole moral position for a moral people who possess this weapon is to unilaterally divest themselves of it. It is also argued that we should stand aloof and apart from the struggle of other nations and peoples seeking freedom. In considering this deep-felt view we must remember Santayana's admonition: "Those who forget the past are doomed to repeat it." We must ask ourselves some pertinent questions. Are we, today, forgetting the past? Will unilateral abandonment of arms deter aggression? Will the unilateral pledge of our own disengagement actually turn tyranny aside and guarantee universal peace with justice? Will our withdrawal from our defensive alliances result in equal non-intervention in world affairs by the forces that challenge us? Will return to isolationism on our part promote or deter the cause of freedom? The basic dilemma facing our Nation is not new. It was described a little more than a century ago by John Stuart Mill.

"The doctrine of non-intervention," he wrote, "to be a legitimate principle of morality, must be accepted by all governments. The despots must consent to be bound by it as well as the free states. Unless they do, the profession of it by free countries comes to this

Nov. 20, 1965. Miss Haines is an Alumna of the State Teachers College of Maryland and employed by H. W. Given Co. of Ardmore. Joseph D. Bizzano, Jr. '65 will marry Miss Nancy Hartman. Nancy is from St. Paul, Minn. and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

Joseph F. Busacca '65 was presented a baby girl, Lisa Marie, on Sept. 24 by his wife, Charlotte. Gerry Glackin '61 became the father of a girl, Kelly Ann, on July 7, 1965.

J. A. Witte '63, associated with the firm of Dow and Stowbridge of New York, has announced that his

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

miserable issue, that the wrong side may help the wrong, but the right side must not help the right. Intervention to enforce non-intervention is always rightful, almost moral, if not always prudent. Though it be a mistake to give freedom to a people who do not value the boon, it cannot but be right to insist that if they do value it, they shall not be hindered from the pursuit of it by foreign coercion."

Whatever the answers are here, the questions are surely the stuff for education and student interest, and involvement in the issue a part of his education to be welcomed rather than condemned.

Need for Domestic Concern

I wish that there were equal passion among students and faculty about our domestic problems. Yet here, by and large, except for welcome concern with civil rights, they seem disengaged. A college graduate in a world of science and automation will find a job and at good pay—he is isolated from and largely indifferent to the plight of the 5 among his 100 fellows who lacking education or training cannot year on end find work. A college graduate will work in the cities and live in the suburbs—shutting his eyes and closing his mind to the slums which breed delinquency and crime. A student in a northern college will live and mix with all races and creeds and vigorously endorse resolutions for civil rights, only later to withdraw in his social life and neighborhood from the benefits and burdens of the open society which presumably is our democratic goal. The educated man will unthinkingly applaud violation of law by officials under the excuse of necessity, never reflecting that if those sworn to enforce the law do not uphold it, respect for law by all is undermined. The better paid, educated man can insure his child's education in private schools—the neglected state of public education need not concern him—he can insure himself against the vicissitudes of old age and sickness and therefore need not bother about the great majority who cannot, he can hire a lawyer to defend his son who gets into trouble—the concept of equal justice under law, for rich and poor alike, is for the courts, not for him. I could multiply the examples which illustrate the growing isolationism of our educated class from the body of our citizenry.

Society's Real Enemy

For me the real enemy of a free society is not an aggressive opposition to essential reform, but rather a general inertia, a general unawareness or lack of concern, a general disengagement of the individual from social responsibility. Justice Brandeis was surely right when he said that "the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people."

A college does not fulfill its educational role and its students are not wholly educated if they leave informed but not charged with excitement and resolution about "life's roar of bargain and battle."

I believe, in sum, that the "ivory tower" is a fiction, that a university like Villanova should be dedicated both to truth and to democratic freedom, that there is no possibility of non-involvement in a world in which salvation of the human race is at stake, and that there can be no intelligent disengagement from the responsibility which the free man must accept as part of his birthright. Freedom itself imposes an inescapable burden upon those who cherish their freedom. As Thomas Paine declared, "Those who expect to reap the

blessing of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." The task of achieving the great heritage of freedom belongs to all of us. There is no disassociation from the duty every citizen bears to understand our goals and to help contribute to their realization.

Citizen's Responsibility

Education for freedom means education that prepares men and women to take an active part in the governing of this democracy. Each citizen has as affirmative responsibility to determine for himself whether the actions of the government of the day are right or wrong and to cast his vote in accordance with his beliefs. But this determination must be informed and intelligent—it must be an educated judgment. The complexities of today's political problems require education for their understanding. The far-reaching importance of political decisions—concerning, for example, the use of atomic weapons, or full employment—the effects of which are immediately and directly felt by every single citizen, requires that each of us attempt to make judgments as to the correctness of these decisions. The necessity that political control remain in the hands of the people requires that the educated judgment of each of us be exercised. As Jefferson pointed out, the diffusion of knowledge among the people is the only sure foundation that can be devised for the preservation of freedom. Where the people are enlightened, "tyranny and oppression of both mind and body will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day." We have always trusted to the vote of the people to preserve our country from tyranny. In today's complex world that vote, if it is to be effective, must be an informed and an educated vote. I quite agree with the sentiments of President Garfield that "next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained."

Toleration, Variety Needed

Education for freedom must also be education in freedom. Freedom of instruction, the toleration and sounding of a variety of viewpoints, an open climate of discourse and inquiry—all these must be present in the college and university if democracy is to be present in society. Moreover, and in my view equally important, education in freedom requires an education of the heart and spirit as well as the mind. I believe that a university to be true to its faith should not only fuel the minds of its students but it should also fire their bellies. It should give them a sense of commitment, a willingness, even more an eagerness, to "plunge . . . deep in the stream of life, . . . to share its passion, its battles, its despair, its triumphs." In other words, education in freedom not only requires an atmosphere in which free discussion takes place, but it also requires interest and commitment on the part of students in problems that are worth talking about.

Education for freedom must also be education for equality. We have learned over the past few years that freedom and equality are not opposed to one another. Rather, they complement each other and advance together, hand in hand. The man who is discriminated against because of his color, or his religion, or because he is poor, is a man who is not free. And it is of particular importance that everyone be afforded the equal opportunity that only education can give.

Education for equality must do more than merely provide equal opportunity for education and provide an environment in which students from various backgrounds can meet. It must also, somehow, so impress students with the values of mixing with all types of people that they do not later, after leaving college, withdraw into the confines of a narrow group. It never ceases to amaze me how men, who as students lived and mixed with all people—people of different races, different religions, different political views, and different economic backgrounds, soon after leaving college begin to restrict their social contacts to those of similar race, similar religions, similar political positions, and similar wealth. They join exclusive clubs, they live in restricted neighborhoods, they limit their social contacts primarily to persons who share their general outlook and beliefs. Education for equality must be education that both emotionally and intellectually convinces the student of the value of drawing his acquaintances from and maintaining contact with all sorts of different people from the entire spectrum that life in all its richness provides; and it must convince him of the value of maintaining this practice, not only during his student days, but throughout his entire life.

Necessity of Dignity Cited

Finally, education for equality must be education that recognizes the inherent dignity of each individual. The importance of such recognition was graphically pointed out in a case before the Supreme Court a year ago. This case involved the simple right to be addressed in a respectful manner. It had been customary in the South to address Negro witnesses by their first names and white witnesses by their last names prefixed by Mr. Mrs., or Miss. In this case, a Negro girl was held in criminal contempt for politely but firmly refusing to answer questions asked of her by the state prosecutor until he addressed her as "Miss Hamilton" rather than "Mary." The Supreme Court unanimously reversed the conviction of criminal contempt in a per curiam opinion. The Court made clear that the Constitution does not tolerate this type of affront to the inherent dignity of any person. It is the job of our schools to produce the type of educated society in which such affronts to human dignity are not only legally impossible but in which it is also psychologically impossible for one man to wish to affront the integrity of another.

The measure of success of a college or university is what its graduates will do to advance human dignity, to improve the moral quality of our society, to make the fruit of our life available to the poor, to victims of discrimination and prejudice, to those whose highest reach out of the slum does not touch the bottom rung of our economic ladder.

I put forward this set of propositions to you:

One cannot take as the supreme criterion of economic activities and institutions the interest of individuals or of groups;

Instead, the supreme criterion of such activities and institutions is social and economic justice;

To remedy injustice, a moral order in economic life is necessary, and to achieve this both individual and group interests must operate within the framework of the common good;

And, finally, the reason for the existence of the state is the realization of the common good; the state thus cannot keep aloof from the economic world.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)